MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The Detroit Election has cast more terror among the repeaker than all the meetings and remonstrances against the Nebraska iniquity. Douglas is constantly in the lobby

of the House. Hon. Peter Rows of Schenectady has recently decided p go for Nebraska. He admits that his constituents are posed to the bill.

XXXIII4 CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

XXXIIId CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.

Mr. FISH presented two memorials in favor of the grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagare, and moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lends.

Mr. STUART said that a few days ago he had, by direction of that Committee, reported adversely on a similar petition, and that the Committee had been discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The memorials were then laid upon the table.

Several bills granting land to States for railroad purposes were introduced and properly referred.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers on the stemer San Francisco, at the time of her wreck, made a report, which was agreed to.

The bill for promoting the efficiency of the Army by providing for the retirement on reduced pay of disabled efficers, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HAMLIN reported back the House bill for the settlement of the accounts of A, Boyd Hamilton, lake printer to Congress. Passed.

The bill comming land to the several States for the relief

Mr. HAMLIN reported back the House bill for the selilement of the accounts of A. Boyd Hamilton, late printer
to Congress. Passed.

The bill granting land to the several States for the relief
of the indigent Insane was taken up.

Mr. ADAMS (Miss.) opposed the bill.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) suggested some verbal amendments, which, after some objections were made.

Mr. DODGE (Iowa) said he was opposed to the bill, but
would not delay its passage by making a speech now. He
would not delay its passage by making a speech now. He
would not delay its passage by making a speech now. He
would not delay its passage by the following vote:

TEAS—Messes Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dawson,
Dodge, (Wis.) Everett Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Grien, Gwin, Hamlis, Houston, Jenes, (Tenn) Marton, Rist, Seward, Shields, Stuart,
Samser, Thompson, (Kr.) Wade, Walker—15:

NAYS—Messes Adams, Archion, Butter, Case, Clay, Dodge,
(Iowa) Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Petrit, Waller, Williams—12.

The Vermont contested seaf case was then taken up.

Mr. PHELIPS addressed the Samate till 3 of clock in support of his right to hold the seat. The subject was postponed.

Executive seasion. Adjourned.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a copy of the circular addressed by bim to persons engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits, soliciting information as to the best mode of bringing the tariff within the revenue standard, together with numerous replies thereto. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STRATION presented the resolution of the New Jercey Legiclature asking an appropriation of \$200,000 for the improvement of navigation along the scabcard of Sandy Hook and Cape May. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ommerce.
Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) from the Judiciary Committee introduced a resolution authorizing them to employ a clerk, one being necessary in their investigation of the Gardiner

Mr STANTON (Ky) from the committee to inquire into the propriety of military superintentiency over civil works, offered an amendment authorizing them likewise o employ a clerk.

Mr. FAULKNER said, the last named committee are

empowered to send for persons and papers, and it was ut-terly impossible to proceed at all unless a clerk was al-

lowed.

The resolution thus amended was passed.

The House then went into Committee on the bill granting land to Minnesota for railroal purposes.

Mr. BAYLY (Va.) replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Campbell, discussing the Constitutionality of granting swamp lands to the States in which they lie, and likewise the right of Government to give bounty lands to soldiers who have served in the various wars. He expressed his views in opposition to granting lands for internal improvements.

soldiers who have served in the various wars. He expressed his views in opposition to granting lands for in ternal improvements.

Mr. KERR (N. C.) did not agree with the views of the gentleman, but believed Government has power to appropriate either money or lands for railroad or other improvements, to develop the resources of the country, or for literary institutions. He believed, however, the trust involved has been growely violated. He opposed land benefits to preferred States, and claimed all of them should equally participate in the division of the lands. In conclusion he gave notice of an amendment that the money received out of reserved sections shall be paid to the States which have received no lands for internal improvements, according to their representation in Congress.

Mr. SIMMONS (N. Y.) briefly advocated the bill, both on the ground of constitutionality and expediency.

Mr. LANE (ta) rose to a personal explanation—Yesterday the gentleman from Illinois was of no ordinary claracter. It was cemented by encountering the same hardships and meeting the same dangers; therefore he could not be induced to say anything offensive to the gentleman; but he must be permitted to say, without intending unkindness, he envied not the man who has the heart to entertain, much less express a suspiciou of a gentleman, and particularly of a friend. His object in refusing to entertain, much less express a suspiciou of a gentleman, and particularly of a friend. His object in refusing to entertain, much less express a suspiciou of a gentleman, and particularly of a friend. His object in refusing to entertain, much less express a suspiciou of a gentleman.

You informed me that a gentleman in this city hadding a claim on 6.000 acres of land at Lake Superior terminus of the proposed roaf from Lake Superior to St. Paula had disposed of one-forth of the claim in this city. Please state on what authority you made the communication to me."

To this Capt. Tilton replied as follows:

To this Capt. Tilton replied as follows:

"I discover I was mistaken in regard to the location of the claim for lands. It is situated twenty miles from the terminus of the proposed road; also in regard to the sale of one-fourth of the claim, or other purchases made by a centieman now in this city. These are satirely prespective and contingent in future events, as the lands in the vicinity of the proposed terminus at Lake Superior, are held now by miners' titles or floats, which will be either condrused or an audied when the land surveys extend over that region."

Mr. Lane gave the reasons why he was opposed to the pending bill.

Mr. BISSELL (III.) said to whatever extent he was

Mr. BISSELL (Ill.) said to whatever extent he was wrong toward the gentleman from Indiana, to that extent he was now willing to make honorable amends, not only en account of pleasant recollections of the past, but because he would do right. He thought the remarks of the gentleman produced an impression on the House adverse to the bill, and therefore the inquiry for the name of the gentleman's informant was justifiable. Was it very unreasonable for him to say he asspected the gentleman would prefer to give the information after the bill had been defeated. He repeated, it did not appear to him he was out of the way in his remarks. Nevertheless, if they had offended the gentleman, he was sorry for it. He would rot intentionally wound the feelings of any one; but, in the excitement of debate, everybody knew how it was in the House. However, might not he claim some credit to himself, as his remark had brought out a complete refutation of the charge.

Mr. LANE replied he intended to ask his informant whether he might not give his name as the author. Hence he did not respond at once when he was asked for his name.

Mr. BISSELL resumed—That is a mere difference of

Mr. BISSELL resumed—That is a mere different Mr. BISSELL resumed—That is a mere difference of opinion as to the mode of doing business. He had thought as the gentleman had made so free with the communication of his friend, and published it as a fact to injure this important bill, he ought to have had no objection to giving the name of his informant. He did not doubt the gentleman's intentions were honerable, and had no disposition to say anything more upon the subject.

gentleman's intentions were honorous, and an absolution is an analysis with the same and the subject.

Mr. LANE, Delegate from Oregon, referred to the history of Indiana on the subject of internal improvements, and expressed the hope that his namesake would vote for this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Ill.) thought time enough had been wasted on the bill, and appealed to the House to your

Mr. CUTTING (N. Y.) gave notice of an amendment Mr. CUTTING (N. Y.) gave notice of an amendment proposing Government shall retain the title to the lands proposed to be granted and issue patent therefor, as 20 miles of the road from time to time shall be finished, and en its completion title to the lands shall be vested in the territory. He explained the proposition.

After further proceedings two amendments were made, one striking out that the grant is made for facilitating transportation of mails men, numitions of war, and other

of mails, men, munitions of war, and other be other confirming grant to lands inside of Minnesota.

transportation of mails, men, munitions of war, and other purposes, and the other confirming grant to lands inside of the Territory of Minnesota.

Without proceeding further the Committe rose and the House adjourned.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN NEW-HAMP-SHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The most active preparations are making here and all ever the State for the election on Tuesday next. The contest will be between a Coalition of the Whigs and Abolitonists against the Administration party. The former take ground against the Nebraska bill, but the latter refuse to teknowledge it as a test of Democracy-nobody being in favor of it except Edmund Burke and his friends. B. F. Hallett, U. S. District Attorney at Boston, has been stump ing it for the Administration. On the other side, Amos Tuck, John P. Hale, and Henry Wilson are speaking.

The Spoilsmen have plenty of money, and as they are spending it like water, they may carry the State.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL BALTHORE, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.
Two back mails, bringing New Orleans dates to the 1st int, are received. The boats have recommenced running between Wilmington and Charleston, to carry the mails until the railroads are repaired.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

THE WAR QUESTION UNCHANGED.

Smith O'Brien to be Released.

HALIFAX, Wednesday night, March 8, 1854. The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on Saturday morning the 25th of Feb., ar-

COTTON FIRM-BREADSTUFFS RECEDING.

rived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this evering. THE EASTERN WAR. No military or naval action had occurred, but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

A significant announcement appears in the Paris Monieur, saying, " If the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alpa."

This is regarded as an encouragement for Austria to declare herself on the side of the allies, and a threat to raise

Italy and Hungary if she sides with Russia. The same announcement save that "France cannot suffer the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive acts from Greece," and further, that "France "discountenances present attempts at revolution anywhere."

The announcement is viewed as official and important. Meanwhile the attitude of Austria, although vaciliating, is becoming more and more favorable to the allies. was even said that she had announced her intention of formally joining with the allies if Russia continues aggressive acts against Turkey. This is probably a promature

announcement, but it gave firmness to the fund-At the same time Austria continues sending troops to the south-eastern frontier, but to allay apprehension, a manifeeto is about to appear, stating that Austria continues her efforts in favor of peace, and the troops are merely to prevent disturbances spreading in Servia, Montenegro and

The attitude of Prussia remains unchanged and onexplained.

It was reported that a manifesto had been agreed to by France and England, having all the force of a formal dec inration of war, and that it was to appear in a few days in

It was also rumored that England had sent a final announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the Principalities. The Greek insurrection had become formidable in Epirus.

The insurgents had taken the town of Arts, and besieged the Turks in the citadel. Three thousand of the insurgents were within ten miles of Albania. A detachment of Greek regular troops had gone over to

the insurgents.

Bands of armed Albanians go from village to village arousing the people distributing arms gratis and eirenlating inflammatory placards. The Greek Government was apathetic and powerless.

The Turkish Pasha bad withdrawn his force from Zaniato Citadel on Mount Sishanizza. At Salonica, on the 10th, an insurrection broke out, and

the Turks attacked and defeated the insurgents. Disturbances had broken out in Asia Minor, and conflicts had occurred at Kutaiah, Angura, Scalanovel, &c. The

troubles had been suppressed. Throughout Groece great excitement prevailed, and outbreaks had occurred in the Ionian Islands.

England has formally notified the Prussian Government of her inication to send a fleet to the Baltic, and that Admiral Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the comman The Russian fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to fit for ren.

English ships are surveying off the entrance of the The British Consul at Hernosand, in lat. 64, is ordered to

send a report of the anchorage there for ships of war. This threatens St. Petersburg.

The French Government demands that Lubec shall permit, free of duty, a French depôt there of coals and pro-The allied fleets remain in the Bosphorus, with cruissrs

n the Black Sea. Five additional French ships of the line are to join the fleets. The reported destruction of seven Turkish ships was an exaggiration. A Russian battery of 12 gune opposite Rustchuk had damaged some Turkish vossels in the river.

hence the report. Secrecy is observed in the movements of the French expeditionary force, but it is known that two divisions leave Toulon and Algiers on the 6th March, each division having

two Generals, viz: Gens Viney, Etemarra, De Herville and Bonel. Gen Dallonville will command a brigade of cav-alry and Prince Napoleon a brigade of cavalry reserve. Prince George of Cambridge will command the English

cavalry, under Lord Ragian. It is surmised that the French will disembark at Rodosto. on the Sea of Marmora, and the English at Enos or Con-

stantinople, after a rendezvous at Malia. The embarkation of men and horses continued from the

The temper of the British in favor of war was excellent. From the Danube the accounts repr preparing for a great battle.

The Russians had failed in an attempt to turn Omer's position. From Asia there is nothing new.

Joseph Sturge and the members of the peace deputation had had a friendly interview with the Cast.

An insurrection has occurred against Egyptian rule in

the provinces lying beyond the Cataracts of the Nile. THE LATEST. A dispatch from Persia says that the Shah has officially

announced to the foreign representatives that he will remain nentral in this war. GREAT BRITAIN Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, replied that

Smith O'Brien, having acted as a gentleman in refusing to escape, at the expense of breaking his parole, is to be Mr Buchanan was present at the Queen's Levee The new Reform bill is printed. It proposes to give par-

liamentary representation to all towns of over 16,000 in-Government has notified in the shape of a letter, to the

ship owners' inquiry, that forced ballot or impressmiant will not be resorted to in manning the navy.

FRANCE.

There was a report that Rothschild and the Bank of France were to advance 200,000,000 of francs in the Threes

Forty arrests hed been made in Paris, the cause being an intended demonstration on the 24th-the Anniversary of

BELGIUM. An efficial note of M. Drouyn de Shuys says the recent mission of Prince Napoleon to Belgium had no political

GERMANY The tone of the German Press is becoming more adverse

to Russian views. SWITZERLAND. An alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Switzerland, is believed to have been concluded. This

enables France to operate on Austria or Italy. ITALY. A recent letter written by Mr. Daniel to The Richmond (Va) Examiner, excites great annoyance at Turin, and threatens him with a duel. The letter is copied in Galig-

Food riots continue in the Roman States. [Owing to the lateness of the bour, we are compelled to defer the publication of the detailed Commercial Intelligence, Shipping, &c. until our next]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool Cotton Market. The COTTON market shows a triding decline on the week, more particularly on middling qualities. It however closed firm and with an active speculative demand. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 55:0 and exporters 3 000 bales. The stock on hand was 60,000 bales of which 500,000 were American.

The following are the constantings.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market for BREADSTUFFS had partially receded from the a'. vance quoted per Atlantic, but closed steadily, nevertheless, at an advance on the week of 6d on Flour, 2d on Wheat and I/ on Indian Corn. The following quotations are from the Circular of Messas.

Richardson Brights & Co. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio specie.

Thorn (1) 4 Publi, Western Canal (1) 841/4. Warar, White 12:3 @12/9813). Red 11/9817/3. INDIAN CORN, Yellow (7/845): White 65/8

Liverpool Provision Market.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

Burg as triffs higher Market closed firm, with an opward bea-face; the saled or an week were 1,000 tieross. Prime is quoted at 105(; Dominick's at 118/\$126/. Post is dell; holders being anxious to realize. Excov continues in active demand at full prices.

Lazo is easier, but not quotably lower: the sales when guiderate

at 57 @58/ In lote to arrive 55/ Asuxs-Pots and Pearly unchanged RESTM is firm and in good demand. Pates Oil firm at £45

There were no miles of TURFRNYINE, either Crude or Spirits.
RICE is firm; the miles of the week were 506 tistoes of law. grades at 16 (@18)

Sugar-Muscovedo is a trifle higher. In The the transactions are small, and prices barely melatained. Tonacco is in moderate request at unchanged prices.

The Manchester merket is steady and prices unchanged. THE LUNGON STOCK MARKET IS from but prices are limited.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are stoody. U. S. Pires, 1575, at 105 200;
Sizes, 1802, 1619 [15]. Sizes, (Bonds) 1803, 119 2010; Sizes, (Stocks)

THE LONDON MONEY MARRET continues early and Consult closed THE LONDON MARKETS for all the leading staples are steady and

without any material change during the week. Paziontsto New-York have slightly improved. The laon market continues steady.

Tin is firm, but only a small business is doing.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The Coroner's Jury who have been investigating the cause of the explosion at the car factory in this city, concluded receiving testimony and agreed upon their verdict this afternoon. After recopitulating the facts they say that the immediate cause of the explosion was the excessive ascamulation of steam which had been generated owing to the carelessness and inattention of the engineer, by reason whereof the water in the boiler had become reduced not only below the lowest gauge cock, but to such an extent as to leave a portion of the flues uncovered, and which then became heated to a red heat-and that while the boiler was in that condition, with the usual fire and high pressure of steam. the engineer applied the pumps and commented injecting water therein, which resulted in partially collapsing one of the fines, and in the explosion which followed within a few minutes thereafter. They also say that the number of lives destroyed was very considerably increased by reason of the close and dangerous proximity of the boiler to a large number of workmen. They also find that the boiler was in every way one of the best, and manufactured with every facility to render its operation safe, with proper care and skill. They say that they believe the proprietors of the car factory placed entire confidence in the engineer, and beheved him to possess the requisite qualifications for the

proper discharge of his daties.

The Board appointed a Committee to draw up resolutions touching some points not embraced in the verdict, and meet again to morrow for their consideration.

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

Bosres, Wednesday, March 8, 1814. The bark Saxonville from Calcutts, fell in with on 1st March, the bark Orline St. John, Capt. Rodbird, of Gardner, Me., from Norfolk for Barbado s in distress. Was hove down on 21st February, in a S.E. gate. The Captains wife, and a seaman named Martin, died on the 22d, and a colored seaman named Douglass on the following day Since that time until fallen in with, the survivors-the captain, two sailor, and the cook, had no provisions or water, and had to live on the body of Douglass. They arrived here in the most destitute state.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRESTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The Maine Liquor Law was discussed in the House today, and recommitted by a vote of 32 to 23.

ANTI NEBRASKA MEETING AT CINCINNATI

CINCINSATI, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.

A great meeting of citizens was hold last night in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Although the rain fell in torrents, the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute was filled. Prominent men of all parties took part in the meeting, which was addressed by Judge Walker, Beilamy Storer, Charles Reemlin and others. A series of ten resolutions, opposed to Douglas's Nebraska ball, or any further extension of slave territory, and expressed in strong language. were adopted, with but one dissenting vote

Twenty Delegates were appointed to the State Convention to be held at Columbus on the and March.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Harristorg, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The Democratic Convention this afternoon renominates William Bigler for Governor, on the first ballot. J. S. Black was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. On the second ballot Henry S. Mott was nominated for Caral Commissioner. A motion to introduce smoos the resolutions one against the Nebraska bill, was choked off. Adjourned sine dic.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.

building known as the iron block, owned by Norris M. Woodraff. The sufferers are as follows: Myron Beebee, clothing store; insured for \$2,000, more than sufficient to cover his loss.

Knowlers, Rice, & Co. booksfore and bindery-loss about \$5,000; well insured. Phelps, Maltoon and Barnes, railroad Contractors—lost all their books and papers in the engineer's room. The Watertown and Rome Railroad of fice, books and papers saved. J. Muckle, tailor-loss not ascertained. The Northern New York Journal office was considerably damaged-insured for \$1,000, which will cover the loss. P. Mundy, grocer, and Howell, Cooper & Co., hardware dealers, suffered considerable damage from water

and otherwise-both fally insured.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

PATIMORE, Wednesday, March. 2.1854.

By the bark Lapwing at this port, we have a days later dates from Rie Janeiro. A circular of the 23d January reports the Coffee market beoyant, stock reduced to co.000 bags and but little coming forward. The following were the quotations. Superiors 4800 2430 0, conditate 4000 24300, and holders were looking for higher rates. Preights 61 261 20. Exchange nominal, Sterling quoted at 26 2024.

Freights \$1 & \$1 & \$0. Exchange nominal, Sterling quoted at \$2 & \$2 & \$1\$.

No New York vessels were in port. The ship Aurora of Boston for California hau just arrived.

ANTICIPATED FRESHET IN CONNECTICUT—POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HAUTTOND, Wednesday, March \$, 1854.

It commenced raining here last evening about 7 o clock, and has been pouring down quite steadily ever since. The ice in the river has not started yet, and is pited up in large quantities above the Hartford, Providence, and Fish kill Railroad bridge. If the storm extends North, and causes a sudden freshet, both that bridge and the one which connects this city with East Hartford would stand a good change to be carried off.

chance to be carried off.

The Whig County Sheriffs Convention was held here to day. They have nominated J Dean Alden of this City as their candidate. The Democratic Senatorial Convention for this District meets in New Britain to day.

SYRACUSE MUNICIPAL ELECTION—THE MUR DER OF MRS. FYLER. &c. SYRACUSE, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. Allen Munroe, Whig, was elected Mayor of this city by 40 majority. The Whigs have elected eleven Aldermed

40 majority. The Whigs have elected eleven Aldermen and six Supervisors—giving them 12 out of the 16 Aldermen, and 12 out of 27 Supervisors in the County.
The examination of Mr. Fyler and others for the murder of Mrs. Fyler has been postponed in order that the subject may go before the Grand Jury in May next.

MARINE AFFAIRS. THE COLLINS STEAMER ATLANTIC

This steamer has bad rather a hard time in getting to port. At first she got ashore some fifty miles outh of Sandy Hook. Unt got off without damage. While entering the harbor about 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening the went aground on the False Hook, where she remained until 3 o clock yesterday morning, when she was got off with the assistance of the steaming Titan, Capt Cummisky, and anchored near the Hook. At daylight she get under way, and after passing the Quarantine Ground, went aground on the mud flat, about one mile below Red Hook. She was got off at 1] o'clock yesterday afternoon without damage, and proceeded to her dock. The passengers have sent us the proceedings of a meeting held on board on Tuesday evening, whereat highly complimentary resolutions to Capt. West and his officers were adopted. We have not room for the whole document.

FOR EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa sailed yesterday for Liverpool wish about 40 passengers, among them a bearer of dispatches to St. Petersburg. She took \$127,614 in

John Mitchel wishes he had a lot of negro slaves in Alabama. The Nebraska bill puts negroes and Irish menon a level in respect to political power in the new territory. John Mitchel warmly supports the Northka bill. Ars we to infer that he would as her have Irichmen as nextoes for his slaves !

KERY OFF THE GRANS-The New Park in Danger -Old fogyism in this City seems determined that the present and From Our Own Carry and future generations abail keep off the grass. They will not have any grown within the corporate limits of the City. No secure had the Legislature pas an act to give New-York one Park, than that class of aniso, levians who are always digging in the med, and always wing about with great labels posted upon their backs - Keep . he Grass began to how and group over the ruin that the ball would bring upon the City-a bill that would shut up all the streets for miles each way, for it was to take 770 acres right out of the heart of the City and fence it all up so that everybord? would be obliged to go around in crossing from one side or the City to the other, and that it would be a great injury to the poor man; and great speculation for the rich one; and that there 176 acres would cost the City \$23,000,000; and finelly that the people did not need a Perk. So they have got to a bill a non-before the Legislature; one is to repeal the law authorizing a Park altogether, and the other is to cut off all below Seventy second at, by which they think to be

able to keep all the present generation off the grass. We advocate, as we always have, keeping the Park of the full dimensions; making it so large that there will be no need to keep people off the grass; for there will be room enough for all the little children and a sressy maids in the City to enjoy the blessed privilege of grass and shade in the new Park. As to shutting up streets that is all nonsome. Every street can be continued in a serpectina course to avoid cutting it up into squares, though the Park, set with trees thirty feet apart so as to make, fine shade! country roads for the free use of every body. City railroads can pass through just as we'll as through the business streets.

ertainly. Now look at a few facts and figures about the land cluded in the great Central Park. One half of the 770 acre lecally public property. Do you doubt in! here are the

Total Lands to bought ...

Will the 368 acres to be acquired out over \$6,000,000 ? Then is it worth while upon the second of economy to cut off the lower end, the very part mean wanted by this generation ! If this Park is once established and the people have an opportunity to know that they may go on the grass and sit in the shade, they would no more give it up than they would give up the Croton water. What if a park had been laid out from the north of the door yard of the City on River, and playted with Hall, half a mile wide to ... trees and set with grass, and Line hand with shady walks and drives, with fountsine and state and ponds of water covered with swans and other aquatic with parks of deer, do you think it won. I safe now for my o'd fogy to propose to obliterate it or

end to appropriate to a grand railroad dep-Think, if you can, all ye who are trying new Park, of such a one as we have ment have existed, as if would have done if our have seen, as we now can, that this whole is: veted to this great City; think of it contain except here and there a public one, as much as use, and lined upon each side with splend and then say if you would dare to propose to give even tell the people, after enjoying it for a bondle is to keep off the grass.

Chilzens : our great Park is in danger. Several citizens have requested us to call a juling to remonstrate against repealing the law or the dimensions of the Park, and particularly again off the south and. If it must be reduced, let it be from the sides, and preserve the whole length friends of the Park desire a meeting, let them say action is to be had, it must be had at once.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Ald. Ely. President, in the chair.

Communications-From Controller Flagg, reportireceipts of the Sixth and Eighth av. Railroad Comp. during the month of February, as follows:

From the Printers to the Common Coancil, in answer the resolution seking for information in regard to alt item of documents. Messrs, McSpedon & Baker se that they nover have all red a document sent to them. that they never have a research and common sent to them, cave always gone according to the copy and the cortions in proof made by the Departments.

From Controller Flagg, in regard to street clean, transferring a letter from Mr. Arcularius.

De All, Howard, that the Free

Transferring a letter from Mr. Arcularius.

Resolutions adopted—By Abl. Howard, that the ForCommittee exquire why the lessess of the People's Forfoot of South Eleventh st., to New York, have not put asferry into operation. By Abd. Most, that the CourseCorporation prepare an act to be presented to the Legisture, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise \$6.0, 90 to be
a new City Hall, and by issuing the

a new City Hail, and by usuing stock.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring the coat

Public Education Stock to pay indebtedness of the 2'de

School Society. In favor of releasing a gore of hair

Fifty second at to J. E. McEvers. To work the Tenders a public road. To remove a sunker sloop foot of the state of the second st

The Streets-A resolution in fever of calling upon Legislature for authority to make an appropriation to placed at the disposal of the Board of Health to clean streets. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

Cleaning of Streets.—A communication was rose from the Controller, including the following correspondence relative to the cleaning of streets:

from the Controller, inclosing the following correspondence relative to the cleaning of streets:

A C. Flagg Esq. Controller City and Gonety of New York.

Deep Sym.—I have authorized the Superintendent of Streets, as soon as the streets were sufficiently dry, to set all the men he could get hind of to wark upon them. Two more days of such weather will allow him to proceed and carry out his tracragitions.

Is now becomes necessar, if the work is a done, and properly authorized the men performing the labor will be gaid on the regular days of payment. It is no designeeable to have times poor men througing the office the whole day artery they have those poor men througing the office the whole days after they have from you that the mentry will be gaid on the regular days that I can so make, when they are engaged and have my waterment which I have the authorized the day after the day when they are engaged and have my waterment which I also the property of the process of the property of the first the property of the the action of the Common Council and the Baser of Health, in relation to classing the streets, readings in improper for me to pay your drafts for work done in cleaning the office of the first after the date without a distinct resolution authorizing it from the Council Council And it is proper to add that the load Sirved I have the day on the Council of th

to similar rescultation to the decided that the streets are in a condi-tion become of licensis have decided that the streets are in a condi-na which warrants them in directing the City inspector to clean run, as a measure accessary to the proservation of the public health, of the Beard Itself has taken of the public of the mutter as a Smith number. During this state of things, all expenditures for work veried by the resonation of "Baird of Hearth, and the ordinan-the Comman. Coan " publicates he made through

The Board then adjourned till Friday night

TENDESSEE - N G Taylor is the Whig nominee for Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr

Kentucky Statistics.—We find the following items of taxation in Kentucky for 1853, in the newspapers of that State: 20,607,448 across of land, valued at \$166,827,626; 88,119 town lots, valued at \$44,829,005; 199,949 slaves, which, \$25,600 to act at \$44,829,005; 199,949 slaves, which, \$25,600 to act at \$44,829,005. ss.119 town lots, valued at \$44,529,105, 199,949 slaves, valued at \$79,462,188, ss1,211 horses and mares, valued at \$15,186,315, 57,671 mules, valued at \$3,300,981, 2,917 jennies, jvalued at \$111,334, 65,876 cattle, valued at \$1,843,847; 4,268 stores, valued at \$10,978,487. Value under the equalization law \$44,943,419. Total valuation \$166, 728,329; being an increase of over \$13,000,000 over the valuation for 1852. The tax on this and on the pleasure carriages, watches, plate, planos, &c., makes a total reverence of \$24,004,446. The total number of white males over \$1 years old is 162,477; total number of children between 6 and 18, 210,228.

Disasters, &c.

BARK HENRIETTA—At les accounts from bara Henricita, of bearspert, schore near Sag Harbor she had been got off, but having to stramboat to take her into port, and had weather coming on, also are benched again. She weatful of water March L and mid with ar broadside heeled off in the surf. Her rudder was off, and she yes much strained. An attempt will be made with a steam pump of casks to age her of.

her broadside beeled off in the surf. Her rudder was of, and also was much siralized. An attempt will be made with a steam pump and casis to get her of a transparent will be made with a steam pump and casis to get her of the Black Ludge, near the Gold Ludge, near ship or a steamer on the Black Ludge, near the Gold Ludge, near ship or a steamer of the Black Ludge, near the Gold Ludge, near from Guyanesco h. Rase that the wreak was not on shore, but drifting about in the loc. Sice is large reased, with loss of mars. Boats could not their reach her. No parent could be discovered on board, or Be said Juliur. Hillion, of lands of above as Ragned Inland on the 21st hit. Vessel a total was large to above as Ragned Inland on the 21st hit. Vessel a total was freedom from Basth, lost fore togaliant mast and main togethest in a spatial she has, or Begula mast and main togethest in a tribindelphia from Jacksonville, while Juliu in in a gain. Feb 27, lat 21 hon. 72, shippel a see which carried away jibboom and swept Fred's Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, overboard, who was drowned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS. THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Loxnox, Teestey, Feb 21, 1851.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT

negrins defeated by Omer Pasha, and Prince Menchikeff bullying the Sultan at Constantinople in order to occupation of the Principalities, and the acgotistions mens Vienna note, the refusal of the Perte to accept it the Nesselrode commentary upon it, and with the Yurkish declaration of over The second act began with the battle of Oltonius and in Turkish successes in Asia, followed by deplemente intrigues achieves and counter, sehemes, until the destruction of the Turkish superiors of Superiors the destruction of England and Prace, and the acquiric wave of the people brake. and France, and the accusing wice of the people broke through the spider's web of diplomery. Explanations were demanded and given, and foom unsatisfactory; diplomatic intercourse, between England and France on one side and Russia on the other, was broken off, and the efforts of both the parties were now directed to Vienna and Berlin, in order to enlist Austria and Prussia in the coming struggle, a few days more, and the declaration of war between the Western Powers and the Czar will close the second act. The Czar has rejected the last oiler of an arrangement contained in Napoleon's famous letter; Lord John Russell has made a warlike speech; troops are on barked, and a reyal proclamation has prohibited the exportation of arms, animunity a and warlike stores, including even steam-boilers, cranks, paddle-wheels, and all the machinery of steambasts. Austria now threatens the West in a perfedicus way with the occu-pation of Sersia, in order to protect the religing Prince and the Principality against rousin, and to "keep the provinces for the Sultan!" Indeed, this looks like sailre. The Sultan does not require Auslecks like safire. The Sultan does not require Austrian protection, and the Serbs protest against it: and yet Austria is preparing to occupy Servia, that is, the very same portion of the Ottoman empire which is premised to Austria by the Czar in the case of a partition of Turkey. Will England and France tolerate such a line of policy from a power which for centuries has always local notarious for trachery! Or will the threatening attitude of France and Switzerland on the frontiers of Italy check the military ardor and the aspirations of Francis Joseph! That is now the question. As to Prussia, it seems she is more firm question. As to Prussia, it seems she is more firm than Austria, and leans toward the Western Powers. Yet if we are to believe Ucquhart, the Oriental ques-tion is not to lead to a war with Russia, but to the partition of Turkey, and there is no doubt that many patriots in Turkey are unensy about the foreign troops. Figlish and French, landing as auxiliaries in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople, without baving declared war against Russia, and therefore without being

prepared to march to the Danube.

The intrigues or Kussia in the Turkish Provinces now at last begin to have some results. A band of Greek freebooters from the kingdom of Greece, have assembled on Turkish territory and are besieging the little Turkish fort of Arta, on the frontier; and the nuruly Greeks of the isle of the frontier; and the unruly Greeks of the isle of Samos, have again attempted a revolt, of which it is difficult to see the object. They are not ruled by Turkish Pashas, but by a Greek Prince, Vogoridas, according to their own laws. It is scarcely necessary to state that the government of King Otho, at Athens, is state that the government of King Otho, at Athens, is not such as to make annexation to that kingdom desirable for anybody, but a revolt in Samos is of course very desirable to the Czar, and accordingly it has taken piace. It is the last warning of Nicholas given to Napoleon, to remind him that the Czar is more powerful by revolutions and diplomacy than by his armies. It is believed that Nicholas has lately issued an order to his fleet in Sevastopol to attack any Turkish vessel in the Black Sea. In this case we shall soon hear of a naval engagement, as a Turkish convoy, escorted by eight steamers of the allied fleet, has proceeded to Batun. But the Czar has plans which go beyond the present seat of war. Wo allied fleet, has proceeded to Batan. But the Crar has plans which go beyond the present seat of war. Wo have builetins about his victory over the Khan of Ekokan, one of the independent princes of High Tartary, on the Isxartes, and are informed that Gen. Parciski has succeeded in taking the Khanat of Khiva, on the Oxus. He is pressing southward on the great and to India, since the conquest of the barren deserts and steppes of Khiva and Khokan cannot have any her object than to shorten the distance between Rusand British India. In spite of his failure in Persia, ter object than to shorten the distance between Rusand British India. In spite of his failure in Persia,
Czar has again sent his Embassador, Count Kaniback to Teheran, in order to induce the Shah to
alliance. Russian diplomacy has never been more
than now. The Princess Schwartzenberg, one of
most beautiful and most accomplished ladies at Viand who has considerable influence on Count Granthe aide-de-camp, friend and principal adviser of
most beautiful and most accomplished ladies at Viand who has considerable influence on Count Granthe aide-de-camp, friend and principal adviser of
most Joseph, openly preaches the doctrine of the
vation of Europe by implicit faith in the Czar, lest
world should become deluged by Constitutionalism;
ther evening parties are visited by all the aristocraand all the leading statesmen of Austria. The PrinLieven has opened her drawing room at Brussels, Lieven has opened her drawing room at Brussels, Baron Brünow and Count Kisseleff are to perame Germany in order to enlist the German Pa

be League of Despotism. The Vienna papers contain some confused details at a few Turkish naval officers, prisoners of war, to back by the Czar to Turkey. They are described aving been captured at Sinope, but this is a mis-e. Several days before the delay, granted by the iks to the Russians after the declaration of war, had pired, the Russian facet the deciaration of war, had pired, the Russian facet captured an Egyptian steamer and carried it to Sevastopol. The Czar felt that this was an unlawful prize and returned the steamer, but the Turkish officers were first sent to St. Petersburg, and then back by way of Vienna to Trieste, in order to be shipped to Constantinople. They were conveyed under the "surveillance" of several Russian efficers, but the Turks did not understand why they sould be treated as prisoners on neutral territory, and ould be treated as prisoners on neutral territory, and erpowering the Russians in the hotel at Vienna, they o erpowering the Russians in the hotel at Vienna, they be not them and thrashed them soundly; then they went to the Turkish Embassy and put themselves under the protection of the Embassador. In order to acid any collision, the Austrian foreign minister arranged the adair. They were delivered up, formally, to the Russian Embassador, who immediately set them free and the Turkish Embassador sent them instantly home by Triesto.

A. P. C.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Generaledent. London, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1854.

The milliony and naval estimates have been laid befere Parlament. In the army, the total number of men a had he the current year is 112,927, an increase upon less year of 10,674. The total cost of the land or service at home and abroad, for the year the 31st of March, 1855, exclusively of the mian Colonies, and of the charge transferred to - East India Company, is £3.923.288. The grees total amount is £4,877,925, which will provide for 5,719 efficers, 9 956 non-commissioned officers, 125,925 rank and file. The naval estimates for the year ending March 31, 1855, show a total for the effective service, of £5 979,866, an increase upon last year of £1 172. 446. The charge for the conveyance of troops and ordnance stands £225,050, an increase of £72 100. The grand total for the year amounts to £7,417,948. The force will consist of 41,000 seamen, 2,000 boys, 15,500 marines: the total, including 116 men in the picking

Mr. Layard had given notice that he should call attention to the Eastern question on last Friday evening, and he seized upon the very moment when the Speaker was to leave the Chair, in order that the House might consider the navy estimates. Shortly after 4 o'clock all the galleries were overgrowded, and at 5 o'clock the House was full. Two long hours, to the visible mortification of the members and the public, were killed with indifferent conversation on minor topics. So intensely excited was the curiosity of the honorables themselves, that they delayed dinner till 8 o'clock, to assist at the opening of the great debate-a rare occurrence this in the parliamentary life of the Commoners.

Mr. Layard, whose speech was continually interrupted by cheers, began by stating that the government had placed them in so extraordinary a position that they were at a loss to know how they really stood. Before they could vote the demanded advances, it was the duty of the government to state what their intentions

were. But before asking government what they were about to do, he wished to know what they had already done. He had said last year that if the government bad adopted a tone more worthy of this country, they would pas here been plunged into war; nor, after a careful perusal of the voluminous blue books lately issued, had he found cause to change his opinions. Comparing the contents of various dispatches on various sides, he argued that the Ministry had overlooked the most obvious facts, had misunderstood the most unwistakeable We are reaching the end of the second act of the tendencies, and trusted to the most evidently fallacious great Oriental drama. In the first we saw the Monte- assurances. Declaring that the tragedy of Sinope impeached the honor of England and required ample explanation, he drew evidence from the published restore the Russian prestige; next we witnessed the documents to show that the Admirals of the united flects might have prevented the catastrophe, or that be Turks by themselves have averted it, if it had not been for the timerous and vaciliating instructions cent out by the British government. He inferred from their recent language that they would still treat on the basis of the status quo onto bellum, which presumed stop he condended. He called upon the government to do their duty in the certainty that the people of England

> Sir James Graham, with his notorious effrontery, answered him that they must either put their coufdeace in Ministers or turn them out. But " mean while don's let us petter over blue books" They had been deceived by Russia, who was an old and faithful ally of Great Britain, but "dark, malignant suspicious did not "easily take root in generous minds." This old fox, Sir Robert Peel's "dirty little boy." the murderer of the Bandleras, was quite charaling with his " generous mind " and his " slowness to suspect.

Then came Lord Joselya and Lord Dudley Stuart. whose speeches filled the papers the next day, but emptied the house on this evening. Mr. Rooback next commenced by defending the ministers for their conduct in a delicate signation, but ended by declaring that it was now time for the ministry to declare clearly what they intended to do. Lord John Russell, on the plea of answering this question, rose, gave an apologetic recapitulation of the history of the late differences, and when he had convinced bimself that this would not do, feigned to be willing to tell them " what they intended to do," a thing he himself may not have been quite sure of. According to his statement they had entered into some vague sort of alliance with France, not by means of a treaty concluded, but of notes interchanged. England and France were now proposing to Turkey also a sert of treaty, by virtue of which the Porte should not sue for peace without their consent. They had been erucily overcome by the incredible perfidy of the Czar. He (Russell) despaired of peace being preserved. They were likely to enter on war. He consequently wanted some £3,000,600 more than last year. Secreey was the condition of success in war and there fore he could not tell them just now what they were to de in that war. As the latter, or theatrical part of his speech was performed with great force and with much moral indignation at the Czar "the butcher," the applause was immense, and the House, in their enthus asm, were on the point of voting the estimates, when Mr. Disraeli interecded and succeeded in adjourning the discussion to Monday evening.

The debates were resumed yesterday evening and

only concluded at 2 o'clock, A.M. First rose Mr Cobden, promising to confine himself strictly to the practical question in hand. He took great pains to prove from the blue books, what was denied by nobody, that the French Government had originsted " this melancholy dispute." by the mission of Mr. Lavalette respecting the Holy Piaces and the concessions it wrung from the Ports. The French President, who, at that time, had some expectation of becoming Emperor, might have had some wish to make a little political capital by making these demands upon Turkey on behalf of the Latin Christians. The first movement of Russia, therefore, was traceable to the proceedings of France, in this matter. The non-signature of the Vienns note had been the fault of the allies, not of the Turkish Government, because, if t had been threatened with the withdrawal of the flee had been threatened with the withdrawal of the flee from Eeska Bey, the Porte would immediately have signed it. We were going to war because we insisted upon Turkey refusing to do that by a note to Russia which we intended to ask her to do for curselves, viz.; to give us a guarantee for the better treatment of the Christians. The vast majority of the population in the Ottoman Empire was looking with eagerness to the success of that very policy which Russia was now pro-secuting, (as now exemplified in Maldo-Wallachia). From the blue books themselves he could show that the cylls and oppressions under which that Christian. From the blue books themselves he could show that the evils and oppressions under which that Christian population lived, could not be tolerated—referring prin-cipally to dispatches of Lord Clarendon, osiensibly written with the view to make out a case for the Caar. In one of these dispatches Lord Clarendon writes; "The Porte must decide between the maintenance of the could be the country of the

an erreneous religious principle and the loss of the
sympathy and support of its allies." Mr. Cobden
was therefore enabled to ask; "Whether the House
did think it possible that a population like the fanatical Mussulman population of Turkey would abandon
its religion? And without total abandonment of the
haw of the Koran, it was absolutely impossible to put
the Christians of Turkey upon an equality with the
Turks." We may as well ask Mr. Cobden, whether
with the existing State Church and laws of England. "Turks." We may as well ask Mr. Cobden, whether with the existing State Church and laws of England, it is possible to put her working men upon equality with the Cobdens and the Brights? Mr. Cobden proceeded then with a view to show from the letters of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and the British Consular agents, that there releases a general distribution. agents, that there reigns a general dissatisfaction through the Christian population in Turkey threaten-ing to end in a general insurrection. Now, let us again ask Mr. Cobden whether there does not exist a general dissatisfaction with their governments and their ruling classes, among all peoples of Europe, which discontent soon threatens to terminate with a general revolution? If Germany, Italy, France or even Great Britain had been invaded, like Turkey, by

an erroneous religious principle and the loss of the

even Great Britain had been invaded, like Turkey, by a foreign army, hostile to their Governments and appealing to their insurrectionary passions, would any of these countries have as long remained quiet as the Christian population of Turkey have done?

In entering upon a war in defense of Turkey, Mr. Cobden concludes, England would be fighting for the domination of the Ottoman population of Turkey and against the interest of the great body of the people of that country. This is merely a religious question between the Russian army on the one side and the Turkish on the other. The British interests were all on the side of Russia. The extent of their trade with Russia was encreased. If the export trade to Russia amounted to only £2,000,000, this was but the transitory result from Russia still laboring under the Protectionist delusion. However their imports from Russia amounted to sien. However their imports from Russia amounted to £13,060,060. With the exception of the United States, there was no one foreign country with which their trade going to war, why were they sending land forces to Turkey instead of exclusively using their navy? If the time had come for the contest between Cossackism and Republicanism, why were Prussia, Austria, the rest of the German States, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark remaining neutral, while France and England had to fight single handed! If this were a question of European importance, was it not to be sup-posed that those who were nearest to the danger would be the first to fight? Mr. Cobden concluded by declaring that "he was opposed to the war with Russia." He thought "the best thing was to fall back upon the

were to blame for their supineness and false security. The communications originally made by Lord Clarendon to the Governments of Russia, France and Turkey, in which, instead of acting in accordance with France, Lord Clarendon persisted in refusing so to cooperate. and made known to the Government of Russia that England would not cooperate with France, had induced the Emperor of Russis to give Prince Menchikoff the orders which led to the whole catast ophe. It was no wonder that when England at last announced her no wonder that when England at last announced her intention to interfere actually at Constantinople, the Government of France should entertain some doubt as to the sincerity of her Majesty's Government. It was not England that advised the Porte to reject Prince Menchikoff's ultimatum, but, on the contrary, the Ministers of the Sultan acted upon their own responsibility, and without any hope of the assistance of England. After the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians, the prolonged diplomatic negetiations

Lord John Manners considered that the Government